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# THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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Edited by

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

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LODOVICO DI CAPORIANCO

1900—1951

## BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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### NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51-56, 57-59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5-13, 131).

#### **(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "**

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol. 6, Part 9) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

#### **(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases**

NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers is involved in



**Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (continued).**

applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Vol. 6, Part 9) in relation to the following names :—

- (1) *Heterandria* Agassiz, 1853 (Class Osteichthyes), designation of a type species for, in harmony with current usage (Z.N.(S.)382).
- (2) *Lobacantha* Kirby, 1837, suppression of, to render available *Platypria* Guérin, 1840 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera) (Z.N.(S.)593).
- (3) *tereticauda* Eschscholtz, 1833, *Triton*, suppression of, to render available *lugubris* Hallowell, 1849, *Salamandra* (Class Amphibia) (Z.N.(S.)656).
- (4) *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) validation of (Z.N.(S.)616).
- (5) *Pontonia* Latreille, 1829 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), designation of type species for, in harmony with current usage (Z.N.(S.)619).
- (6) Validation of following trivial names for New Zealand Mollusca published by Martyn in 1784. *Universal Conchologist* ; *arabicum* ; *canaliculus* ; *crenata* ; *denticulata* ; *granosus* ; *haustrum* ; *heliotropium* ; *iris* ; *linea* ; *maculosum* ; *opalus* ; *papulosum* ; *punctulatus* ; *purpurata* ; *smaragdus* ; *sulcatus* ; *tigris* ; *vermis* (Z.N.(S.)634).

**2.** The present Part contains also an application for the rephrasing of a decision taken under the plenary powers in relation to the trivial name *plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the combination *Papilio plexippus*) (Z.N.(S.)323).

**3.** In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the journals "Nature" and "Science."

FRANCIS HEMMING,

*Secretary to the International Commission on  
Zoological Nomenclature.*

28, Park Village East, Regent's Park,  
LONDON, N.W.1, England.

23rd July 1952.

## LE PROFESSEUR COMTE L. DI CAPORIANCO 1900-1951

Lodovico di Caporiano naquit à Udine (Italie) le 22 janvier 1900, d'une famille noble de très vieille souche. Doué d'une rare intelligence, ses premières études furent très rapides et c'est un jeune adolescent qui s'inscrivait en 1916 à l'Université de Florence pour étudier les sciences naturelles vers lesquelles il se sentait particulièrement attiré.

À peine âgé de dix-sept ans, il s'engagea volontairement pour prendre sa part d'action et de risques dans la première guerre mondiale. En peu de temps il conquist son premier galon d'officier, et malgré son jeune âge, il était aimé et respecté de ses hommes dont il était le benjamin. Après l'Armistice de 1918, il fit partie de la Commission chargée des recherches sur la violation des droits des gens. Il reprit alors ses études à l'Université de Florence, mais il n'avait que vingt ans quand il fut reçu docteur en sciences naturelles, après un brillant examen d'où il sortit couvert d'éloges. Rempli d'idées généreuses et porté par tout son caractère ardent à participer activement à la vie intérieure de son pays, il fonda avec son grand ami P. Giovanni Garoglio, la "*Lega Studentesca Italiana*," premier front de résistance patriotique dans le milieu étudiantin, collabora à "*Giovinetza Italiana*" et fut par son action un des porte-drapeaux de cette nouvelle conscience qu'il avait réussi à créer parmi les étudiants italiens.

À peine docteur, il fut appelé comme Assistant à l'Institut de Zoologie de Florence et occupa en 1929 la chair de Zoologie et d'Anatomie comparée. C'est d'ailleurs dans cet Institut qu'il passa la plus grande partie de sa vie scientifique, jusqu'à sa nomination de professeur titulaire à l'université de Parme en 1943. Pendant cette période pacifique d'entre les deux guerres, il prit part en 1929, comme naturaliste, à l'Expédition italienne au Karakorum, sous le commandement du Duc de Spoleto Savoia Aosta, et en 1933 à l'Expédition de l'Institut de géographie militaire au Désert de Libye sous la conduite du colonel Marchesi. Grâce à l'activité de notre jeune naturaliste de riches collections d'animaux furent rapportées, à l'étude desquelles il participa par la suite, en ce qui concerne les groupes de sa spécialité.

À la seconde guerre mondiale, il fut rappelé aux armées en 1940 et prit part aux opérations sur le front occidental comme capitaine de chasseurs alpins; son action valeureuse lui valut la médaille d'argent. Cette brève action guerrière terminée, il reprit son activité didactique et scientifique à Florence, mais il fut à nouveau rappelé aux armées et envoyé à l'île de Rhodes où il séjourna pendant deux ans et demi. À la suite d'une blessure, il rentra en Italie le 20 juillet 1943, fut démobilisé et alla occuper la chair de Zoologie de l'Université de Parme, au concours de laquelle il avait été admis pendant son séjour à Rhodes.



En 1944, sollicité de partout, il accepta la charge de Commissaire préfectoral de la ville d'Udine. Mais, malgré toutes ses qualités d'intelligence et de cœur, malgré tout le bien qu'il put faire pendant son court passage dans l'Administration, malgré tous les services qu'il rendit à sa ville natale en lui épargnant des souffrances et dévastations pendant l'occupation allemande, il ne put échapper à cette folie répressive d'un parti politique triomphant qui se retourne, parfois avec cruauté, contre les dirigeants du parti opposé et vaincu. Il supporta en silence et avec dignité les vicissitudes de cette épuration ; il fut d'ailleurs absous, en juillet 1947, de toutes les imputations portées contre lui et l'on reconnut son honnête façon d'agir qui ne fut jamais guidée que par le seul intérêt de son pays et de la ville qu'il avait administrée.

Il reprit alors, en janvier 1948, ses fonctions de professeur à l'Institut de Zoologie de Parme, et nous eûmes le plaisir de le voir, délégué de son Université, au Congrès international de Paris au mois de juillet de la même année. Hélas ! cette reprise d'activité professionnelle fut de court durée car il se sentit bientôt atteint de la terrible maladie qui devait l'emporter ; il fut le premier à connaître l'effrayante vérité et pourtant pendant presque toute l'année 1950 il ne changea rien à sa façon de vivre, travaillant normalement au Laboratoire, faisant encore des recherches faunistiques dans ses montagnes récoltant du matériel d'étude comme si rien de grave ne devait se produire comme s'il avait l'éternité devant lui ! S'il fut anxieux il ne le laissa point paraître et personnellement il ne me dit rien de son état de santé lorsque je le vit en septembre 1950. Pourtant, deux mois plus tard il subissait une première opération à l'hôpital de Parme ; malgré cela, malgré les soins énergiques qui lui furent prodigués pendant les mois qui suivirent dans différents hôpitaux spécialisés dans la lutte contre le cancer, à Varese, à Udine et à Busto Arsizio, malgré le dévouement et l'affection de sa femme qui tenta tout pour le sauver, il mourut le 18 juillet 1951 ; mais il revint mourir chez lui, face à la nature qu'il avait tant aimée, ses belles montagnes du Frioul, au sein desquelles il repose désormais.

Le comte L. di Caporiacco qui disparaît si prématurément à l'âge de 51 ans, fut une grande figure, dont les caractéristiques essentielles furent l'intelligence, le travail, la modestie et une grande bonté, mais que l'absurde et l'injustice le revoltaient.

D'une noble origine et de très vieille souche, il ne pouvait qu'en être fier ; pourtant il n'en tirait nulle vanité, si bien que, en ce qui me concerne, je suis resté vingt-cinq ans, malgré une correspondance très suivie, dans l'ignorance de son titre de noblesse, que je ne connus qu'en septembre 1950 en lui rendant visite à Ovaro, dans les Alps carniques. De même, s'il n'apportait aucun grand soin à sa tenue vestimentaire, il suffisait de le voir un instant pour deviner que, sous ses traits calmes et réguliers, sous son large front et dans l'éclat de ses yeux vifs, se cachait un gentilhomme de race.

Passionnément épris de justice, on le trouvait au premier rang pour défendre les opprimés ; d'une grande bonté, il aimait les enfants et éprouvait une grande compassion pour les malheureux ; n'est-ce pas à la sauvegarde de la population



d'Udine qu'il sacrifia sa tranquillité d'Homme de sciences ? D'une grande tolérance, il n'imposait jamais sa volonté, chez lui comme au laboratoire, ne cherchant à obtenir ce qu'il désirait que par le raisonnement et la persuasion. L'on ne peut trouver un meilleur trait de tous ces sentiments généreux que dans ce séjour à l'île de Rhodes (trente mois sans interruption), n'envisageant d'aller en permission en Italie que lorsque tous ses hommes l'auraient eux-mêmes obtenue.

Son intelligence, sa rapidité de compréhension, son pouvoir d'assimilation, sa grand mémoire lui permirent de brillants et rapides succès scolaires et en firent très tôt un véritable savant. Non seulement il était au courant de tout dans la science zoologique dans laquelle il était spécialisé, mais il savait merveilleusement l'histoire de son pays, celle de sa province et celle de sa vieille famille dans les moindres détails. C'est ainsi qu'il me rapporta les démelés de ses ancêtres des XIV<sup>e</sup> et XV<sup>e</sup> siècles avec les évêques de Toulouse de cette époque qui les avaient frustrés de certains fiefs leur appartenant ; il ajouta dans une sourire, qu'il ne restait plus rien de l'animosité qu'il avait eue au début pour notre Ville Rose, depuis qu'il me connaissait.

Il avait aussi de grandes connaissances géographiques, et je restai confondu en 1948, pendant les travaux du Congrès de Paris, en voyant avec quelle facilité il parlait couramment l'anglais, l'allemand ou le français suivant la nationalité de son interlocuteur. Toutes ces qualités ne pouvaient que conduire à être le grand professeur et le savant qu'il fut pendant trente ans de sa vie.

Il laisse une oeuvre scientifique très importante, non seulement en Zoologie, surtout Arachnologie, mais aussi en linguistique, en géographie physique et en politique coloniale et étrangère. La découverte des peintures préhistoriques rupestres d'Ain-Doua, lors de l'expédition au Desert de Libye, peintures dont L. di Caporiacco fit le relevé en décalques sur papier transparent et qu'il coloria, fut l'objet d'une grande polémique avec le savant allemand Frobenius, qui finit par reconnaître la priorité de notre professeur italien dans cette découverte.

En Arachnologie, le professeur di Caporiacco s'est surtout occupé de faunistique, publiant de 1922 à 1950, soixante-dix mémoires et articles. Ce sont surtout des listes de récoltes avec description d'espèces et genres nouveaux, soit que lui-même ait fait ces récoltes dans diverses régions de l'Italie et dans les pays où il est allé (Rhodes, Libye, Karakorum), soit qu'il ait reçu du matériel à étudier de différents pays (Albanie, Dodécanèse, Anatolie, Somalies, Abyssinie, Ouganda, Kenya, Kilimandjaro, Maroc, Canaries, ainsi que le Mexique, le Vénézuëla et la Guyane anglaise). La systématique des Arachnides l'a aussi particulièrement intéressé et à plusieurs reprises, notamment en 1938, il a précisé, dans un important mémoire, ses idées sur cette question.

L. di Caporiacco s'est encore intéressé à d'autres groupes d'animaux, comme les Poissons ; la vie cavernicole lui paraissait aussi digne d'une grande attention. Enfin, il avait préparé une importante étude sur toute la classification zoologique, qui, malheureusement, reste pour l'instant à l'état de manuscrit.

Membre de la Commission international de la Nomenclature zoologique depuis janvier 1944, il était profondément convaincu de l'intérêt de toutes ces questions de Nomenclature, et il le montra bien pendant le Congrès de Paris, où il assista à toutes les séances, discutant sans cesse sur toutes les questions à l'étude, degageant immédiatement les avantages de telle proposition ou montrant les inconvénients de telle autre. Son autorité a été d'un grand poids dans la question de la reconnaissance officielle des noms des Araignées décrites par le naturaliste suédois Clerck.

Tout cela montre ce que fut l'activité prodigieuse de ce travailleur d'élite, car, en moins de trente ans, et malgré des fonctions militaires et civiles diverses pendant plusieurs années, indépendamment de son enseignement de professeur, et malgré une insuffisance de crédits matériels qui lui aurait donné plus d'aisance, il a fourni une production très importante dans les domaines les plus divers. L'on ne peut que regretter de voir cette belle et noble figure disparaître ainsi, à un âge où on est en pleine vigueur pour donner encore le meilleur de soi-même. Pour nous, il restera un grand pionnier de l'Arachnologie ; son pays, son Frioul, sa famille peuvent être fiers de lui.

PIERRE BONNET



**PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR THE GENUS "HETERANDRIA" AGASSIZ, 1853 (CLASS OSTEICHTHYES, ORDER CYPRINODONTIDA) IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT USAGE**

By REEVE M. BAILEY

(University of Michigan, Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)382)

The object of the present application is to invite the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers for the purpose of designating as the type species of the genus *Heterandria* Agassiz, 1853 (Class Osteichthyes, Order Cyprinodontida, Family POECILIIDAE) a species in harmony with current usage and thus to prevent the confusion resulting from the transfer of this generic name to a different genus which would be necessary under a strict application of the normal provisions of the *Règles*. The history of this case and the details of the proposals now submitted are given in the following paragraphs.

2. Recent authors have regarded the genus *Heterandria* Agassiz, 1853 (July), *Amer. J. Sci. Arts* (2) **16**: 135) as comprising only the single species *Heterandria formosa* Agassiz, 1855 (*Amer. J. Sci. Arts* (2) **19**: 136), a tiny poeciliid fish from the south-eastern United States. Agassiz gave a definition for this genus but did not cite any nominal species as belonging to it.

3. Up to 1948 it would have been necessary to determine the species to be regarded as having been originally included in this genus (and thus as being eligible for selection as the type species) in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Commission's *Opinion* 46 (1912, *Smithson. Publ.* **2060** : 104-107), but in that year the International Congress of Zoology at its Paris meeting substituted a revised and simplified method for determining the species to be regarded as the type species of a nominal genus established without cited nominal species (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**: 159-160, 346). Under this decision the species first referred to such a genus by a later author is, or are, the only species which are to be treated as having been originally included species and therefore as being eligible for selection as the type species of the genus concerned ; where only one such species was so cited, that species becomes the type species of the genus by monotypy.

4. The first authors to refer any nominal species to the genus *Heterandria* Agassiz were Baird and Girard who in 1853 (September) (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 390) described four new nominal species as belonging to this genus. These species were *H. affinis* : *H. nobilis* : *H. patruelis* (now regarded as a subjective synonym of *affinis*) ; *H. occidentalis*. Under the ruling referred to in paragraph 3 above, these nominal species are alone eligible for selection as the type species of *Heterandria* Agassiz.

5. Of the four nominal species cited above, the first three are currently considered to be congeneric with *Gambusia punctata* Poey, 1854 (*Mém. Hist.*

*nat. Cuba* **1** : 384), the type species, by selection by Jordan & Copeland (1876, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **3** : 142) of the genus *Gambusia* Poey, 1854 (*Mém. Hist. nat. Cuba* **1** : 382). The fourth species (*H. occidentalis*) is regarded as being congeneric with *Poecilia presidionis* Jordan & Culver, 1895 (*Proc. Calif Acad. Sci.* (2) **5** : 413), the type species, by selection by Henn (1916, *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* **10** : 119), of the genus *Poeciliopsis* Regan, 1913 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1913** : 996).

**6.** Thus, the strict application of the ordinary rules in this case would lead to the transfer of the generic name *Heterandria* Agassiz from the genus for which it is always employed (the genus typified by *H. formosa* Agassiz, 1855) either to the genus now known as *Gambusia* Poey, 1854, or to the genus now known as *Poeciliopsis* Regan, 1913. At the same time a new name would be required for the genus to be used for *H. formosa*. It must further be noted that either of the above changes would lead to serious disturbance in nomenclature at the tribe and subfamily name level. (1) The genus *Gambusia* Poey is the type genus of the tribe GAMBUSIINI Hubbs, 1924 (*Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich.* **13** : 7). (2) It is the type genus also of the subfamily GAMBUSIINAE Gill, 1893 (*Nat. Acad. Sci.* **6** : 133). (3) The genus *Heterandria* Agassiz is the type genus of the tribe HETERANDRIINI Hubbs, 1924 (*Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich.* **13** : 7). (4) The genus *Poeciliopsis* Regan is the type genus of the subfamily POECILOPSINAE Hubbs, 1924 (*ibid.* **13** : 9).

**7.** The genus *Gambusia* is a rather large genus and is now almost cosmopolitan owing to the widespread introductions which have been made in various areas as a measure of mosquito control. The genus *Poeciliopsis* contains about six species, which are distributed on the Pacific slope from Arizona to Colombia.

**8.** In view of the widespread confusion which would follow the strict application of the normal rules in this case, it is here proposed that the Commission should intervene by using its plenary powers to give valid force to the present practice by which *H. formosa* Agassiz is recognised as the type species of the genus *Heterandria* Agassiz. The following ichthyologists have been consulted on this problem and support the present application :—

Dr. William A. Gosline	Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii
Dr. Carl L. Hubbs	Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla California
Dr. Robert R. Miller	Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Dr. George S. Myers	Natural History Museum, Stanford University, California.
Dr. Luis Rene Rivas	Department of Zoology, University of Miami, Miami, Florida
Dr. Leonard P. Schultz	U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.

**9.** The concrete proposals now submitted are that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—



- (1) use its plenary powers to set aside any designations or selections of type species for the genus *Heterandria* Agassiz, 1853, made prior to the decision now proposed to be taken and to designate *Heterandria formosa* Agassiz, 1855, to be the type species of the foregoing genus;
- (2) place the following generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—
  - (a) *Heterandria* Agassiz, 1853 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by designation under the plenary powers, as proposed in (1) above : *Heterandria formosa* Agassiz, 1855) ;
  - (b) *Gambusia* Poey, 1854 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by selection by Jordan & Copeland (1876) : *Gambusia punctata* Poey, 1854) ;
  - (c) *Poeciliopsis* Regan, 1913 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by selection by Henn (1916) : *Poecilia presidionis* Jordan & Culver, 1895) ;
- (3) place the following trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—
  - (a) *formosa* Agassiz, 1855 (as published in the binominal combination *Heterandria formosa*) (trivial name of type species of *Heterandria* Agassiz, 1853) ;
  - (b) *punctata* Poey, 1854 (as published in the binominal combination *Gambusia punctata*) (trivial name of type species of *Gambusia* Poey, 1854) ;
  - (c) *presidionis* Jordan & Culver, 1895 (as published in the binominal combination *Poecilia presidionis*) (trivial name of type species of *Poeciliopsis* Regan, 1913).

**PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS FOR THE  
PURPOSE OF SUPPRESSING THE GENERIC NAME  
"LOBACANTHA" KIRBY, 1837, AND THUS RENDERING  
AVAILABLE THE NAME "PLATYPRIA" GUÉRIN-MÉNE-  
VILLE, 1840 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLEOPTERA)**

**(115, Contribution to a knowledge of the Hispinae (Coleoptera,  
Chrysomelidae))**

By ERICH UHMANN

(Stollberg-Sachsen, Germany)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)593)**

I desire to petition the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers for the purpose of suppressing the generic name *Lobacantha* Kirby, 1837 (in Richardson, *Faun. bor.-amer.* (4): 227), thereby rendering the well-known name *Platypria* Guérin-Ménéville, 1840 (*Rev. zool.*, Paris **1840**: 139) (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera, Family CHRYSOMELIDAE, Subfamily HISPINAE), the oldest available name for the genus in question.

**2.** The following are the relevant particulars relating to the names involved in this case:—

**(1) *Lobacantha* Kirby, 1837**

This name was introduced by Kirby as follows: "We have therefore here types of three subdivisions viz. *Hispa* proper, *Anoplitis*, and *Lobacantha*, as I would denominate *H. erinacea* and affinities, from the lobes crowned with spines . . . which project from the elytra."

The type species of this genus is therefore *Hispa erinacea* Fabricius, 1801 (*Syst. Eleuth.* **2**: 59, no. 3) by monotypy.

This generic name has been completely overlooked and is not to be found in a single paper or catalogue so far published.

**(2) *Platypria* Guérin-Ménéville, 1840**

Guérin gave a diagnosis for this genus and placed in it five nominal species. This generic name was introduced by Guérin in a discussion of the genus *Hispa*, and the five species placed by Guérin in *Platypria* were cited by him in combination with the generic name *Hispa*. The first of the five species in question was a species then described for the first time (: 139), to which Guérin gave the name *Hispa echidna*. The first author to select a type species for the genus *Platypria* Guérin was Maulik who in 1919 (*Faun. Brit. Ind. Coleopt. Hisp. Cassid.*: 256) so selected *Hispa echidna* Guérin.

**3.** The species which are the respective type species of *Lobacantha* Kirby, 1837, and *Platypria* Guérin, 1840, are currently regarded by specialists as being congeneric with one another. Accordingly, the generic name *Platypria* Guérin is a subjective junior synonym of the name *Lobacantha* Kirby.



4. The generic name *Platypria* Guérin has however been widely used in the literature of the last century and is a name of importance in applied entomology, being the name currently used for such economic species as *P. andrewesi* Weise, which occurs in India, *P. echinogale* Gestro, which occurs in Sumatra, and *P. erinacea* (Fabricius) and *P. hystrix* (Fabricius), both Indian species. For the foregoing reasons it would be most undesirable that the name *Platypria* Guérin should now be sunk as a synonym of *Lobacantha* Kirby, in view especially of the fact that the latter name has never been used at all except on the single occasion on which it was first published by Kirby.

5. In the interest of nomenclatorial stability, I therefore now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Lobacantha* Kirby, 1837, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
- (2) to place the generic name *Platypria* Guérin-Ménéville, 1840 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by selection by Maulik (1919) : *Hispa echidna* Guérin-Ménéville, 1840) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (3) to place the generic name *Lobacantha* Kirby, 1837, as proposed, under (1) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (4) to place the trivial name *echidna* Guérin-Ménéville, 1840 (as published in the binominal combination *Hispa echidna*) (trivial name of type species of *Platypria* Guérin-Ménéville, 1840) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

**PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE TRIVIAL NAME "TERETICAUDA" ESCH-SCHOLTZ, 1833 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "TRITON TERETICAUDA"), THUS RENDERING AVAILABLE THE TRIVIAL NAME "LUGUBRIS" HALLOWELL, 1849 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "SALAMANDRA LUGUBRIS") (CLASS AMPHIBIA, ORDER CAUDATA)**

By KARL P. SCHMIDT

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**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)656)**

The present application for the use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers is submitted under the procedure laid down by the International Congress of Zoology for the prevention of confusion arising through the replacement of well-known names by names regarded by some specialists as *nomina dubia* (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 76, point (g) (3)).

*Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, Vol. 6 (July, 1952)

2. The *nomen dubium* concerned is the trivial name *tereticauda* Eschscholtz, 1833 (as published in the combination *Triton tereticauda* Eschscholtz, 1833, *Zool. Atlas* 5: 14). The nominal species so named was accompanied by an inadequate description but nevertheless it seems likely that the species to which this name was applied is the species now known as *Aneides lugubris* (Hallowell, 1849) (*Salamandra lugubris* Hallowell, 1849, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 4: 126).

3. *Aneides lugubris* (Hallowell) is a well known species and the trivial name *lugubris* has been habitually applied to it. It is moreover the type species of the genus *Aneides* Baird, 1851 (in Baird-Heck, *Iconograph. Ency.* 2: 257), a replacement name for *Anaides* Baird, 1849 (*Icon. Encyclop. Sci.* 2: 257), a junior homonym of *Anaides* Westwood, 1842 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* 8: 457). Confusion, unaccompanied by any corresponding benefit, would result from the substitution of the trivial name *tereticauda* Eschscholtz, 1833, for the trivial name *lugubris* Hallowell, 1849.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked :—

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the trivial name *tereticauda* Eschscholtz, 1833 (as published in the binominal combination *Triton tereticauda*) for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
- (2) to place the trivial name *lugubris* Hallowell, 1849 (as published in the binominal combination *Salamandra lugubris*) (trivial name of type species of *Aneides* Baird, 1851) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;
- (3) to place the generic name *Aneides* Baird, 1851 (type species, by monotypy: *Salamandra lugubris* Hallowell, 1849) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (4) to place the trivial name *tereticauda* Eschscholtz, 1833 (as published in the binominal combination *Triton tereticauda*), as proposed, in (1) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;
- (5) to place the generic name *Anaides* Baird, 1849 (junior homonym of *Anaides* Westwood, 1842) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.



PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS  
OF THE GENERIC NAME "EURYRHYNCHUS" MIERS,  
1877 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

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(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)616)

In carcinological literature the generic name *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1877 : 662) (type species, by monotypy : *Euryrhynchus wrzesniewskii* Miers, 1877, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1877 : 662) has been used to indicate a small genus of fresh water shrimps inhabiting Northern Brazil and the three Guianas. Of this genus only two species are known and not more than ten authors have dealt with it seriously. Nevertheless, it is rather important, since it is the type genus of the subfamily EURYRHYNCHINAE belonging to the family PALAEMONIDAE. The name *Euryrhynchus* is the only generic name ever employed for the genus and the present spelling has been adopted by all authors, though Von Martens, 1879 (*Zool. Rec.* 14 Crust. : 21) in writing the name as *Eury[r]hynchus* showed his preference for having it written with two r's after the first y.

In 1829 the name *Euryrhynchus* was given by Nitzsch (1829, *Obs. Avium. Art. carot. comm.* : 18) as an intentional or unintentional substitute for the generic name *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson (1821, *Ornit. succ.* 2(1) : 29) (type species, by monotypy : *Platalea pygmaea* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 140) to a genus of birds. Dr. G. C. A. Junge, curator of birds of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, was so kind to inform me that the generic name *Euryrhynchus* Nilsson at present still is commonly used in ornithological literature and that the name *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch seems not to have been used except by Nitzsch in his anatomical publication. So, for instance, Peters, 1934 (*Check-List of Birds of the World* 2 : 282) does not even cite the name *Euryrhynchus* under *Eurynorhynchus*. Unfortunately I have not had the opportunity to examine Nitzsch's book, but it seems very probable that his name *Euryrhynchus* is nothing but a clerical error for *Eurynorhynchus* ; Ridgway, 1919 (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 50(8) : 303), however, clearly indicates *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch as an emendation of *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson.

During the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology it was decided that the principles which are to be observed in interpreting Article 34 of the *Règles* and which are laid down in *Opinion* 148, should be inserted in the *Règles* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 (7/9) : 163). According to these principles "a generic name is to be rejected as a homonym, where the word of which that name consists has previously been published as an emendation, whether valid or invalid, of another generic name". It is clear therefore that in the present case the generic name *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877, is invalidated by the name *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch, 1829.

In my opinion it is highly desirable that the generic name *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877, be preserved, since it has been accepted by all authors dealing

with this genus and so has been unchallenged during the 74 years of its existence. On the other hand the name *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch, which probably was created by error or by carelessness, almost certainly has been used by its original author only. I accordingly recommend that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers :—

(a) to suppress the generic name *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch, 1829 (an invalid emendation of *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson, 1821), for the purposes of the Law of Priority and for those of the Law of Homonymy, and

(b) to validate the generic name *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877 ;

(2) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Euryrhynchus wrzesniowskii* Miers, 1877), as validated under (1)(b) above ;

(3) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch, 1829 as suppressed under (1)(a) above ;

(4) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *wrzesniowskii* Miers, 1877 (as published in the binominal combination *Euryrhynchus wrzesniowskii*) (trivial name of type species of *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877.)



**PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE "PALAEMON PINNOPHYLAX" OTTO, 1821, AS THE TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS "PONTONIA" LATREILLE. 1829 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)**

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**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)619)**

Latreille, 1829 (Cuvier's *Règne anim.* (ed. 2) **4** : 96), in the original description of the genus *Pontonia* mentioned only one species: "*Alpheus thyrenus* [sic], Risso, Crust., ii, 2; *Astacus thyrenus* [sic] petag., v, 5; Desmar., *ibid.*, pag. 229." Like Latreille, Risso, 1816 (*Hist. nat. Crust. Nice* : 94, pl. 2, fig. 2) identified his *Alpheus tyrhenus* with *Astacus tyrrhenus* Petagna, 1792 (*Institut. entom.* : 418, pl. 5, fig. 3). The latter species thus obviously is the type species of the genus *Pontonia* Latreille.

Up till 1947 the name *Astacus tyrrhenus* Petagna was generally considered to belong to the species described and figured by Risso, 1816, under the name *Alpheus tyrrhenus* [sic]. This species, which is a commensal shrimp belonging to the tribe Caridea, accordingly obtained the specific name *Pontonia tyrrhena* (Petagna). The generic name *Pontonia* always has been given to this genus of commensal caridean shrimps; the genus *Pontonia* has even become the typical genus of the subfamily PONTONIINAE (family PALAEMONIDAE). There has never been any doubt as to the systematic position of the genus *Pontonia*, and the generic name *Pontonia* has been used by practically all carcinologists to indicate that genus.

In 1947 the present author (Holthuis, 1947, *Zool. Meded.* **27** : 319, 320) showed that the excellent figure which accompanies the short original description of *Astacus tyrrhenus* Petagna leaves not the least doubt that this species is entirely different from that described and figured by Risso as *Alpheus tyrrhenus* [sic]. *Astacus tyrrhenus* proves to be identical with the species best known under the name *Callianassa laticauda* Otto, 1821, which does not even belong to the Caridea, but forms part of the tribe Thalassinidea. The latter species thus has to bear the specific name *Callianassa tyrrhena* (Petagna). The first valid specific name for the species described and figured by Risso, 1816 as *Alpheus tyrrhenus* proves to be *Palaemon pinnophylax* Otto, 1821 (*Consp. Anim. marit. non edit.* : 12).

Latreille, 1829, placed his new genus *Pontonia* in his "cinquième section, celle des Salicoques (*Carides*)" (:91), with the other caridean genera like *Hymenocera*, *Gnathophyllum*, *Alpheus*, and *Hippolyte*, while he recognised as a distinct genus the genus *Callianassa*, which was placed by him in his "quatrième section, celle des Homards (*Astacini*, Latr.)" (:82). It thus is obvious that Latreille, 1829, erected his new genus for *Alpheus tyrrhenus* Risso, 1816, a species which is identical with *Palaemon pinnophylax* Otto, 1821, but which was incorrectly identified both by Risso, 1816, and Latreille, 1829, with *Astacus tyrrhenus* Petagna, 1792. In this original sense the generic name *Pontonia* Latreille always has been used since 1829.

The fact that Latreille misidentified *Alpheus Tyrrenus* Risso with *Astacus tyrrhenus* Petagna has, however, no bearing on the determination of the type species of the genus *Pontonia*. According to the revised *Règles*, namely, "the original author of a generic name [is] to be assumed to have identified correctly the nominal species referred by him to the genus so named" (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** (4/6) : 158). Under the *Règles* the species *Astacus tyrrhenus* Petagna, 1792, is thus undoubtedly the type species of the genus *Pontonia* Latreille, 1829. Consequently the generic name *Pontonia* Latreille, 1829, becomes a synonym of the generic name *Callianassa* Leach, 1814, and is not available for the genus of commensal caridean shrimps for which it always has been employed, and for which it certainly was intended by its original author. The strict application of the *Règles* in this way would cause an undesirable confusion since not only would it make it necessary to substitute a new name for the well-known generic name *Pontonia*, as accepted by most authors, but also it would involve changing the name of the subfamily PONTONINAE. In order to prevent this unnecessary confusion I recommend that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers :—

(a) to set aside all designations or selections of type species for the genus *Pontonia* Latreille, 1829, made prior to the proposed decision ; and having done so

(b) to designate *Palaemon pinnophylax* Otto, 1821, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Pontonia* Latreille, 1829 (type species, as proposed in (1) above to be designated under the plenary powers : *Palaemon pinnophylax* Otto, 1821) (gender of generic name : feminine) ;

(3) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *pinnophylax* Otto, 1821 (as published in the binominal combination *Palaemon pinnophylax*) (trivial name of type species of *Pontonia* Latreille, 1829).



**PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO CONSERVE SPECIFIC TRIVIAL NAMES OF NEW ZEALAND MOLLUSCA PUBLISHED IN THOMAS MARTYN'S "UNIVERSAL CONCHOLOGIST" (1784)**

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**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)634)**

In the first two volumes of his *Universal Conchologist* published in 1784, Thomas Martyn illustrated and named many South Sea shells which had been brought back to Europe by officers of exploring vessels (including those of Cook's voyages). Martyn's names have been used for eighty years as the valid specific trivial names of eighteen well-known species of New Zealand Mollusca. Martyn projected a system of binominal nomenclature of his own, differing from the Linnean system, but he never published his system. Modern authors have questioned the availability of Martyn's names under the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. The writers, five active students of the systematics of New Zealand Mollusca, apply to the International Commission to use its plenary powers to conserve Martyn's specific trivial names for eighteen New Zealand species figured in the *Universal Conchologist*.

**2. Availability of names in Martyn's "Universal Conchologist":** According to Dall (1905: 426), E. von Martens (1860) discussed Martyn's work and concluded that his generic names should be rejected but that his specific names might stand. Sherborn (1902) accepted Martyn's specific names. Dall himself (1905, 1907) after full discussion and a little hesitation accepted Martyn's generic and specific names. Iredale (1921) recorded discrepancies between different copies of Volume 4 of the *Universal Conchologist*. Winckworth (1929) re-examined the question of the availability of Martyn's names; suggested "that the numerous small explanations required to read binominal intention into his tables ask for more guess work than is reasonable"; and concluded "that one must most reluctantly disregard his beautiful work as far as nomenclature is concerned." Iredale (1930: 77) wrote: "The acceptance of the names given by Martyn in the *Universal Conchologist* has been a source of much trouble, and Winckworth's conclusion that, as Martyn was not using a binominal nomenclature in the explanation to the plates, Martyn's names be rejected, is herewith confirmed. The beautiful figures provided by Martyn have never been excelled, but his proposed system of nominating them was never published, and the recognition of Martyn's temporary names has caused much confusion without creating any benefit." A. Myra Keen (1937: 22) stated that "there is considerable room for doubting the nomenclatural availability of Martyn's species," but tentatively accepted one of his species "pending a decision by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature on the validity of Martyn's work." Powell (1946: 64) noted that

"the status of Thomas Martyn's names, *Universal Conchologist*, 1784, is in doubt, but it seems clearly a case for a ruling by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature," and continued to use Martyn's names pending a definite decision. The above opinions are quoted because it is difficult for the present writers, with limited library resources, to form an independent opinion of the availability of Martyn's work. It appears, however, that under strict application of the *Règles*, the names in Martyn's *Universal Conchologist* are not available under Proviso (b) to Article 25 and some parts of the work may also be invalid under the new provision concerning publication (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 (7/9) : 218).

**3. Use of Martyn's names for New Zealand Mollusca :** Some of Martyn's trivial names were used as valid names or synonyms in the lists of New Zealand Mollusca published by J. E. Gray in his appendices to Yate (*An Account of New Zealand*, 1835) and to Dieffenbach (*Travels in New Zealand*, 1843) and in Hutton's first *Catalogue of the Marine Mollusca of New Zealand* (1873) and their use was firmly established in E. von Marten's *Critical List of Mollusca of New Zealand contained in European Collections* (1873). In the latter work, the eighteen names which are the subject of this application are used either as valid names of the species to which they have been since applied or as synonyms of names subsequently rejected for nomenclatural or taxonomic reasons. Most of the names were used or quoted as synonyms by Hutton in his *Manual of the New Zealand Mollusca* (1880), and all but three in his *Index Faunae Novae Zelandiae* (1904). The three omitted from Hutton's *Index* (*Limax opalus*, *Buccinum arabicum*, *Mytilus canaliculus*) were, however, quoted as synonyms in a list two years later (*anon.*, 1906). Hedley (1906) re-examined the status of names for New Zealand Mollusca in the light of Sherborn's (1902) assessment of dates and regularity of binominal nomenclature in the works of certain eighteenth century writers; as a result, all the eighteen trivial names which are the subject of this application became accepted names for species of New Zealand Mollusca and have been so used in Suter's *Manual of New Zealand Mollusca* (1913) and in the later reviews and lists of Iredale (1915), Finlay (1927), and Powell (1937 and 1946). No writer during the last thirty years has rejected Martyn's names for New Zealand Mollusca.

**4. Desirability of retaining Martyn's names for New Zealand Mollusca :** The species named by Martyn include the most characteristic of common New Zealand shells, and rejection of his names would be a setback to the stability of the nomenclature used by many amateur as well as professional conchologists. Thirteen of the species concerned are the type species of genera. Martyn's figures allow his species to be determined without ambiguity.

**5. Martyn's names for Australian Mollusca :** Martyn's names for Australian Mollusca were accepted by Australian systematists prior to Winckworth's (1929) rejection of the *Universal Conchologist* as non-binominal. Since 1929, some authors have continued to use Martyn's names but others have replaced them by the next available name. The present applicants suggest that Australian systematists should make separate application to the International Commission for the conservation of any names of Martyn, the replacement of which would cause greater confusion than uniformity.



**6. Application for the use of the plenary powers:** In the light of the considerations set forth above and in order to avoid the confusion which would follow the strict application of the normal rules in the present case, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked :—

- (1) to give a ruling that in his *Universal Conchologist* published in 1784 Thomas Martyn did not consistently apply the principles of binominal nomenclature, as required by Article 25 of the *Règles*, as amended by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**: 64-66) and therefore that no name published in the foregoing work acquires availability in zoological nomenclature in virtue of having been so published ;
- (2) to use its plenary powers to validate each of the eighteen trivial names of New Zealand Mollusca published by Martyn (T.), 1784, in the work referred to in (1) above, which are enumerated in the Annexe attached to the present application ;
- (3) to place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the eighteen trivial names, proposed, under (2) above, to be validated under the plenary powers.

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## ANNEXE

List of specific trivial names published in Martyn (T.), 1784,  
 "Universal Conchologist" proposed in the present application  
 to be validated under the plenary powers

Trivial name proposed to be validated under the plenary powers	Combination in which name in Col. (1) was published by Martyn in 1784 or is treated by Dall (1905) as having been so published	Reference to volume and figure in Martyn "Univ. Conch."	Genus in which species is currently placed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
*arabicum Martyn, 1784	<i>Buccin</i> [um] <i>arabicum</i>	2 : fig. 52	<i>Alcithoe</i>
canaliculus Martyn, 1784	[ <i>Mytilus</i> ] <i>canaliculus</i>	2 : fig. 78	<i>Mytilus</i>
*crenata Martyn, 1784	[ <i>Helix</i> ] <i>crenata</i>	2 : fig. 69	<i>Amphibola</i>
denticulata Martyn, 1784	[ <i>Patella</i> ] <i>denticulata</i>	2 : fig. 65	<i>Cellana</i>
*granosus Martyn, 1784	[ <i>Trochus</i> ] <i>granosus</i>	1 : fig. 37	<i>Modelia</i>
*haustrum Martyn, 1784	<i>Buccin</i> [um] <i>haustrum</i>	1 : fig. 9	<i>Lepsia</i>
*heliotropium Martyn, 1784	<i>Trochus heliotropium</i>	1 : fig. 30	<i>Astraea</i>
iris Martyn, 1784	<i>Haliotis iris</i>	2 : fig. 61	<i>Haliotis</i>
*linea Martyn, 1784	<i>Buccin</i> [um] <i>linea</i>	2 : fig. 48	<i>Buccinulu</i>
*maculosum Martyn, 1784	<i>Buccin</i> [um] <i>maculosum</i>	1 : fig. 8	<i>Cominella</i>
*opalus Martyn, 1784	[ <i>Limax</i> ] <i>opalus</i>	1 : fig. 24	<i>Cantharidus</i>
*papulosum Martyn, 1784	<i>Buccin</i> [um] <i>papulosum</i>	2 : fig. 54	<i>Struthiolaria</i>
†punctulatus Martyn, 1784	[ <i>Trochus</i> ] <i>punctulatus</i>	1 : fig. 36	<i>Venustas</i>
purpurata Martyn, 1784	[ <i>Limax</i> ] <i>purpurata</i>	2 : fig. 68 <sup>2</sup>	<i>Cantharidus</i>
smaragdus Martyn, 1784	[ <i>Helix</i> ] <i>smaragdus</i>	2 : fig. 73	<i>Lunella</i>
*sulcatus Martyn, 1784	[ <i>Trochus</i> ] <i>sulcatus</i>	1 : fig. 35	<i>Cookia</i>
*tigris Martyn, 1784	<i>Trochus tigris</i>	2 : fig. 75	<i>Venustas</i>
*vermis Martyn, 1784	<i>Buccin</i> [um] <i>vermis</i>	2 : fig. 53	<i>Pellicaria</i>

\* The species bearing the names thus marked are the type species of the genera in which they are currently classified.

† The species bearing this name in the type species of *Maurulla* Oliver, 1926, a subjective junior synonym of *Venustas* Finlay, 1926.

Note.—Martyn did not repeat the generic name where a number of species regarded by him as belonging to the same genus follow one another in the explanatory tables. In such cases the names omitted from the tables are given above in parentheses according to the compilation of Dall (1905). These are the names which it is recommended should be treated as being those with which the trivial names in question should be treated as having been published.

APPLICATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION  
ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE TO RECONSIDER  
AND REPHRASE IN PART THEIR DECISION SUSPENDING  
THE "RÈGLES" CONCERNING "PAPILIO PLEXIPPUS"  
LINNAEUS, 1758, INsofar AS THAT DECISION REFERS  
TO A FIGURE IN HOLLAND'S "BUTTERFLY BOOK"

By CYRIL F. DOS PASSOS, LL.B., F.R.E.S.

(Research Associate, American Museum of Natural History, New York)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)323)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Linnaeus in 1758 (: 471, no. 80) proposed the name *P[apilio] D[anaus] Plexippus*, "*Habitat in America septentrionali*." He cited American references only. The first part of the description applies to the North American "Monarch" butterfly, but the second part applies only to the Oriental species, later named *Papilio genutia* Cramer ("1782" [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* 3: 23, pl. 206, figs. C-D).

2. Linnaeus in 1764 (: 262) redescribed *Papilio D[anaus] F[estivus] Plexippus*, "*Habitat in America septentrionali*. P. Kalm. Meus e China." This description applies only to the Oriental species.

3. Cramer in [1779] described the Oriental species referred to above as *Papilio Genutia*, and that name has been used quite generally for that species.

4. *Papilio plexippus* has been employed frequently for the Oriental species and often for the North American species, but in recent years that name has been used more and more for the North American species, especially in semi-popular works and those dealing with migrations.

5. No American specimen of the North American "Monarch" was in the collection of Queen Ludovica Ulrica at Upsala, Sweden, when examined by Aurivillius in 1882 (: 69-70), and none has been found in that collection since that time.

6. No American specimen of the North American "Monarch" appears to have been in the Linnean collection in 1758, and those in the collection at the present time in the Linnean Society, London, are believed to have been added after Linnaeus' death, and do not bear name labels in his handwriting.

7. In the Linnean collection referred to in paragraph 6 there are two Oriental Danaid butterflies, one bearing a label in Linnaeus' handwriting reading "80 *Plexippus*," and these two specimens are most probably the types of *Papilio plexippus*.

8. If *Papilio plexippus* had to be used for the Oriental species, it would result in sinking *P. genutia* and cause considerable confusion.

9. If *Papilio plexippus* were not available for the North American "Monarch," the oldest valid name would be *Anosia menippe* Hubner (1816: 16, no. 86).



10. Riley in 1928 (: 453-455) claimed that the name *Papilio plexippus* should be used for the North American "Monarch," but Corbet in 1949a (: 184-190) argued that *P. plexippus* must be used for the Oriental species.

11. Up to this point the problem presented by this name had been one of taxonomy—the identification and classification of *Papilio plexippus*—a problem upon which able taxonomists (Riley, 1928 : 453-455 ; Talbot, 1943a : 84, 1943b : 115-116, 126 ; Corbet, 1941 : 18, 27, 1949a : 188-190) to mention only a few, had been unable to agree, so that there was danger that the name would be applied from time to time to different insects.

12. Thus a problem of nomenclature was created—what to do with the name *Papilio plexippus*—concerning which stability is most desirable. This question fell, naturally, under the jurisdiction of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, where Corbet prior to the 1948 Congress had placed it by an application\* to the Commission for a suspension of the *Règles* so as to validate the name *P. plexippus* for the North American species, in which he suggested "taking as the name-type the figure referred to by Linnaeus in Catesby, 1731-1743, Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands (London)," (1949b : 199).

13. Corbet's application was brought to the attention of the Commission at Paris in 1948 in a memorandum (I.C. (48) 19) by the Secretary (later published in 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 3 : 137) relating to certain individual cases which had been pending before the Commission for some time, and concerning which he desired to have their opinion. This portion of the memorandum reads as follows :—

"(6) *Proposed use of the plenary powers to determine the identity of Papilio plexippus Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera)* : No final settlement will ever be reached on the question whether the above name was given to (1) the North American 'Monarch' Danaid or (2) to the Chinese species of Danaid named *Papilio genutia* by Cramer, unless the Commission use their plenary powers to put an end to this controversy, for there are good arguments in support of either view (though personally I think those in favour of the 'Monarch' to be the stronger of the two). Great confusion has arisen in this case, a fact which is particularly unfortunate (a) because of the large non-systematic literature regarding the 'Monarch' (in relation to its migratory habits) and (b) because it is particularly objectionable to be in doubt regarding the identity of the type species of a genus (*Danaus Kluk, 1802*) which forms the basis of a family. I recommend that this problem which was submitted to the Commission by the late A. S. Corbet (British Museum (Natural History)) should now be settled by the use of the plenary powers to determine the matter by declaring that the species to which the name *Papilio plexippus* Linn. applies is the North American 'Monarch' and not the Chinese species. This would be done by reference to some figure of the first of these species. (Z.N.(S.)323.)."

### THE DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

14. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature had four possible solutions of the problem presented to it by Corbet—(a) to deny the application and let the name *Papilio plexippus* be shuffled about from pillar to post as it had been in the past, (b) to apply the name *P. plexippus* to the

\* This application does not appear to have been published.

Oriental insect, thus causing the trivial name *genutia* to fall as a synonym of *plexippus*, (c) to suppress the name *P. plexippus* entirely under Suspension of the Rules, in which event *Danaus menippe* would be available for the North American "Monarch," or (d) to preserve the name *P. plexippus* for the North American "Monarch" under a suspension of the *Règles*.

15. There is little use in discussing the merits and demerits of these four possible solutions, because the Commission chose the last (d), and the matter is now academic. It remains to be seen how the Commission carried out its decision at Paris, because that action has led to some misunderstanding, confusion and controversy.

16. At the International Congress of Zoology held at Paris in 1948 the application referred to in paragraph 12 above was granted in part, i.e., insofar as to suspend the *Règles* and place the name *plexippus* Linnaeus (as published in the combination *Papilio plexippus*) upon the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* to be used for the North American "Monarch" butterfly.

17. At the meeting referred to in paragraph 16 the application referred to in paragraph 12 was denied in part, i.e., insofar as it suggested taking for the name-type of *Papilio plexippus* "the figure referred to by Linnaeus in Catesby, 1731-1743, Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands (London)."

18. At the meeting referred to in paragraph 16 the Commission's minutes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 359-361) read as follows :—

"7. THE COMMISSION had under consideration a proposal submitted by the late Dr. A. Steven Corbet (United Kingdom) that they should use their plenary powers to determine the identity of the species to which the name *Papilio plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), should be applied. Without such a ruling, there was no possibility of putting an end to the present state of confusion arising from the fact that this name was applied by all American and by many other lepidopterists to the common American Danaid species known in the United States as the 'Monarch' but was used also by other lepidopterists for the common Indo-Oriental species of the same genus, to which the name *Papilio genutia* had been given by Cramer in 1779 and which was universally known as *Danaus genutia* (Cramer) by all those workers who applied the trivial name *plexippus* Linnaeus to the 'Monarch' butterfly. This case was dealt with in the Commission's file Z.N.(S.)323, and a summary of the issues involved was given in Point (6) in Commission Paper I.C. (48) 19 now before the Commission.

"THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that, speaking as a lepidopterist, he considered it essential that a decision should be taken by the Commission in this matter, for the species *Papilio plexippus* Linnaeus was the type species of the well-known family DANAIIDAE and the fact that that species was at present indeterminate was a cause of great confusion. There was no doubt that Linnaeus had included both the species concerned under the name *Papilio plexippus* in 1758; the short main description might refer to either species but the longer diagnosis could not apply to the North American 'Monarch.' On the other hand, Linnaeus had stated that this species occurred in North America and, in doing so, could only have been referring to the 'Monarch.' Later, moreover, he had elaborated this statement (in the *Mus. Lud. Utr.*) by adding that he had received specimens from Peter Kalm, the Swedish naturalist who had collected for him in North America. On merits, therefore, it seemed to him (Commissioner Hemming) that the balance of the



argument lay in favour of a decision that this name should apply to the American and not to the Indo-Oriental species. Looking at the question more generally, there were two reasons why he favoured a decision in this sense: (1) owing to its migratory habits a large non-systematic literature had accumulated in regard to this species. (2) It would be most confusing if the trivial name (*plexippus*) commonly applied to it were to be transferred to a closely allied species in the same genus, involving, as it would, exactly the type of name transfer which the Congress, when granting plenary powers to the Commission, had directed the Commission to prevent. It was to enable the Commission to deal adequately with cases of this type that the proposals set out in Point (82) in Commission Paper I.C. (48) 17 had been submitted by the Commission to, and had been approved by, the Section on Nomenclature at the present Congress. The use of those powers would involve the selection of a well-known and unmistakable figure of whatever species the Commission might direct to be the species to which the name *Papilio plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758, should apply. If the Commission were to decide in favour of the North American 'Monarch,' a suitable figure would be that which appeared as fig. 1 on plate 7 of Holland's *Butterfly Book* (revised edition issued in 1931), a work which was known to, and readily accessible to, every worker in this group.

"MR. N. D. RILEY (UNITED KINGDOM) supported the proposal that the Commission should use its powers to stabilise the manner in which this name should be used. The solution suggested would, he believed, be generally welcomed.

"THE COMMISSION agreed:—

- "(1) to use their plenary powers to direct that the trivial name *plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio plexippus*) should be applied to the American species figured as *Danaus plexippus* by Holland (W. J.), 1931, *Butterfly Book* as figure 1 on plate 7;
- "(2) to place the trivial name *plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as originally published in the binominal combination *Papilio plexippus*), as determined in (1) above on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*;
- "(3) to render an *Opinion* setting out the decisions recorded in (1) and (2) above."

19. The phraseology of the first (1) paragraph of the Commission's agreement is rather unfortunate and the reference to the figure in Holland's *Butterfly Book* (1931: pl. 7, fig. 1) has given rise to some misunderstanding, confusion and controversy (Field, Clarke and Franclemont, 1951: 68-70; d'Almeida, Oiticica, F., *et al.*, 1951: 728-729; Riley, 1951: 75-76) because while the Commission intended to cite a figure of *Danaus plexippus plexippus* (Linnaeus), the North American "Monarch," it was subsequently discovered that Holland's figure is in fact *Danaus plexippus menippe* (Hübner), the South American subspecies which had been misdetermined by Holland.

20. The Commission did not designate any type specimen or type figure of *Papilio plexippus*, nor did they fix any type locality for that insect, nor has any lectotype designation of *P. plexippus* ever been made, because lectotypes were not officially recognised until the amendment to the *Règles* in 1948.

### RECOMMENDATION

21. Since no *Opinion* has been rendered as yet by the Commission in this matter, it is respectfully submitted that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should now reconsider and rephrase paragraph (1) of its decision referred to in paragraph 18 so that the same will read as follows:—

"(1) to use their plenary powers to direct that the trivial name *plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio plexippus*) should be applied to the North American "Monarch" butterfly. . . ."

to be followed, if deemed advisable, by a reference to the figure of *Danaus plexippus plexippus* (Linnaeus) appearing in one of the following publications, which contain good figures of that insect :—

Catesby, Mark [1730-1748]. The natural history of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands : containing the figures of birds, beasts, fishes, serpents, insects and plants . . . with their descriptions in English and French, &c.—*Histoire naturelle de la Caroline, &c.* (Appendix). London. Vol. 2, p. 88, pl. 88.

Clark, Austin Hobart, 1941. Notes on some North American Danaid butterflies. *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **90** (No. 3118) : pl. 71, fig. 1.

Comstock, John Henry, and Anna Botsford Comstock, 1929. How to know the butterflies. A manual of the butterflies of the eastern United States. Ithaca, The Comstock Publishing Company. Pl. 1, fig. 4, pl. 28, fig. 1♀, pl. 32, fig. 3♂.

Klots, Alexander Barrett, 1951. A field guide to the butterflies of North America, east of the Great Plains. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company ; Cambridge, The Riverside Press. Pl. 10, fig. 1.

Lutz, Frank Eugene, 1935. Field book of insects of the United States and Canada, aiming to answer common questions. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons. P. 117, pl. 82.

Macy, Ralph William, and Harold Henry Shepard [1941]. Butterflies. A handbook of the butterflies of the United States, complete for the region north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and east of the Dakotas. Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press. Pl. 4.

Because of the rarity of the Catesby work and its consequent unavailability to most students, perhaps such a reference would not be very useful, but it is included here because such a reference was recommended by Corbet.

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**ON THE NEED FOR AN AMENDMENT OF THE DECISION  
TAKEN IN 1948 REGARDING THE METHOD TO BE  
FOLLOWED IN IDENTIFYING THE TAXONOMIC SPECIES  
REPRESENTED BY THE NOMINAL SPECIES "PAPILIO  
PLEXIPPUS" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER  
LEPIDOPTERA)**

Report by FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)323)**

In 1948 the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature decided to use its plenary powers for the purpose of securing that the trivial name *plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the combination *Papilio plexippus* should be applied to the "American Monarch Butterfly" and not to the Oriental species to which the name *plexippus* had also been applied but which was also widely known as *Danaus genutia* (Cramer, [1779]) (*Papilio genutia* Cramer, [1779]). For this purpose the Commission used its plenary powers to secure that the trivial name *plexippus* Linnaeus "should be applied to the American species figured as *Danaus plexippus* by Holland (W.J.), 1931, *Butterfly Book* as figure 1 on plate 7" (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4: 361).

2. In September 1950, my attention was drawn to the fact that, although Holland's *Butterfly Book* was concerned only with the butterflies of North America, the specimen which he had figured as fig. 1 on his plate 7, though a specimen of the species to which the Commission had intended to refer, was a specimen not of the North American subspecies but of the South American subspecies (*menippe* Hübner).

3. In the light of this discovery it became clear that the figure cited by the Commission in its 1948 decision as the figure by which the nominal species *Papilio plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758, should be identified was unsuitable, in that it did not represent—as the Commission had erroneously thought that it did—the North American subspecies of the "Monarch Butterfly."

4. I accordingly concluded that it was desirable that this matter should again be brought to the attention of the Commission before an *Opinion* was formally rendered giving effect to the Paris decision, so that the Commission might have an opportunity of considering the substitution in its decision of a reference to a more appropriate figure than that specified in the decision quoted in paragraph 1 above.

5. For the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of interested workers in this matter, I accordingly prepared the draft of a memorandum drawing attention to the foregoing problem and offering a tentative suggestion for overcoming the difficulty which had come to light. This draft memorandum was then (October 1950) sent for comment to twenty-four workers in the Order Lepidoptera (North America, 13; South America, 3; Europe, 6; Africa, 2), whose names were kindly suggested to me by Commissioner N. D. Riley (*British Museum (Natural History)*) as being workers likely to be interested in this

subject. The comments and suggestions received in reply to this consultation were extremely diverse, but it was quite clear that the particular suggestion which I had tentatively put forward did not meet with general approval.

6. I reported the result of this consultation to the International Commission, but at that time I did nothing more in the matter, for, as there was no immediate prospect of its being possible at an early date to issue an *Opinion* following on the Paris decision in this matter, the problem at issue was not one of such immediate urgency as many other matters which then required attention.

7. Within the last few days Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos has submitted to the International Commission a proposal, dated 29th April 1952, on this subject, which is being published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. Now that this question has been brought before the Commission in this way, the prescribed advertisement of this proposal will throw the whole subject open to general discussion.

COMMENT ON DR. BENGT HUBENDICK'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO  
THE TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS "ANCYLUS" MÜLLER (O.F.), 1774  
(CLASS GASTROPODA)

By HUGH WATSON  
(Cambridge, England)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)240)

(Enclosure to letter dated 15th June 1951)

I have been asked to express my views on an application submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in 1947 asking the Commission "to use its plenary powers to designate *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller, 1774, to be the type species of the above genus, in place of *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758, selected as such by Children in 1823." Although I have not seen the application itself, I am informed that it "is based upon the confusion which would result from the strict application of the ordinary Rules in the present case, having regard especially to the fact that the term 'Ancylus-See' is deeply entrenched in European geological literature as the name of a limnic stage of the Baltic, that term having been given because of the occurrence in that area of the foregoing species; the strict application of the ordinary Rules would mean the acceptance as the type species of *Ancylus* of a species which did not occur in the foregoing area, with the result that the long-standing term 'Ancylus-See' would lose its meaning and would have to be abandoned for some entirely new expression, a course which [the applicant] considers would be entirely impracticable."

The sentence just quoted seems to me admirably to summarise the strongest reason in favour of this application being granted. To attempt to change the long-standing term "Ancylus-See" (or Lake) might cause much inconvenience and possible confusion to geologists for a very long period; while to retain it if the genus now to be called *Ancylus* is not known to occur there might seem to be sadly misleading. In favour of this application being granted I might also point out that E. L. Geoffroy in his work of 1767, in which he proposed the name *Ancylus*, is not considered to have employed binominal nomenclature, and the name must therefore be attributed to O. F. Müller, 1774, who included in the genus the two species, *A. lacustris* (Linnaeus) and *A. fluviatilis* Müller; and that those subsequent authors who first placed these species in separate genera, such as J. E. Gray, 1840 (in Turton's *Manual*, pp. 66, 230), H. & A. Adams, 1855, and their followers removed *A. lacustris* to a separate genus with another name and retained *A. fluviatilis* in *Ancylus* itself, of which genus Gray in 1847 selected "*Pat. fluviatilis*" as the type species. Moreover, even since the discovery in 1921 of Children's prior type selection, eminent malacologists like Thiele (1931, 1935), Ehrmann (1933), Hubendick (1947),\* and Mandahl-Barth (1949) have continued this usage, which it is the object of the present application to make permanent. And if the genus containing *A. lacustris* is to be called *Ancylus*, then the correct name of that to which *A. fluviatilis* belongs will be in doubt, some authors considering that it should be *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, 1853, and others *Pseudancylus* Walker, 1921.

On the other hand, the following arguments might be advanced in opposition to the granting of this application. The name *Ancylus* was first proposed by Geoffroy in 1767 for a single species which he identified as *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus; and, although there is a slight doubt as to whether the species to which Linnaeus and Geoffroy applied this name was not a composite one that included also Müller's *A. fluviatilis*, there can be no such doubt in regard to the identity of the *Ancylus lacustris* of Müller, which he placed first and stated was Geoffroy's "*Ancylus*," the name which Müller adopted for the genus. It might therefore be argued that *A. lacustris* must be taken as the type species of *Ancylus* Müller, in the same way that it is held that when in 1781 Müller adopted the name *Bulinus* Adanson, 1757, for another genus, the species to which Adanson had applied this name (and which Müller called *B. senegalensis*) must be regarded as the type species of Müller's



genus *Bulinus* (see Pilsbry & Bequaert, 1927, p. 134). Accordingly, when Children definitely selected *A. lacustris* as the type species of *Ancylus* in 1823, he was acting very properly, and Gray was clearly making a mistake in selecting *A. fluviatilis* as the type species 24 years later. That this was a mistake, however, was realised more than thirty years ago, and since then most authors have rightly regarded *A. lacustris* as the type species of *Ancylus*, and if they placed *A. fluviatilis* in a separate genus, they have given it another generic name. For example, this course was followed by Kennard & Woodward in 1920, and in their "Synonymy" (1926) and in their many other writings on British Pleistocene, Holocene, and Recent non-marine Mollusca; by Bryant Walker, the American authority on the Ancyliidae, in various writings from 1921 until his death; by H. B. Baker, who wrote in 1925: "*Ancylus* Müller (1774), type *Patella lacustris* Linné (chosen by Children, 1823-4) is the only legitimate *Ancylus* s.s."; by A. E. Ellis in his standard book on British snails (1926); by Pilsbry & Bequaert in their great work on the freshwater Mollusca of the Congo (1927); by L. Germain in his standard work on French land and freshwater Mollusca (1931); by C. R. Boettger in his paper on freshwater limpets (1932) and subsequent works on German Gastropods; by H. Schlesch in his writings on the non-marine Mollusca of Denmark (1934) and Latvia (1942); by M. Connolly in his Monographic Survey of South African non-marine Mollusca (1939); and by L. Forcart in his small book on Swiss snails and mussels (1947). Seeing therefore that the majority of able writers on this subject in different countries appear to have employed the name *Ancylus* for the genus including *A. lacustris*, in accordance with the Rules, it might be argued that it would be extremely confusing to attempt now to transfer this name to the genus containing *A. fluviatilis* in opposition to the ordinary Rules.

Thus, it might be thought that the International Commission should not use its powers to suspend the Rules, when to do so now would lead to a change that might cause greater confusion than the alteration of the term "*Ancylus*-See" to "*Pseudancylus*-See" or "*Ancylastrum*-See," which is as great a change as the geologists might need to make in their terminology. And they might not think that even this change was at all necessary, for during the nineteenth century the majority of authors followed Müller himself in including both *A. lacustris* and *A. fluviatilis* in the genus *Ancylus*, and even as late as 1927 and 1930 eminent malacologists like D. Gyer and G. Mermod continued to do so in their well-known works on German and Swiss snails, and so did A. E. Boycott in 1936, when he dealt with the habitats of the British freshwater Mollusca. Therefore, the term "*Ancylus*-See," being by no means new, might be held simply to mean that the lake contained fresh-water limpets, that is to say, members of the genus *Ancylus* in its older and broader sense, without implying to which of the smaller genera into which *Ancylus* is now divided they belonged.

Lastly, if, contrary to the ordinary Rules, the name *Ancylus* were now to be applied to the restricted genus which includes *A. fluviatilis* instead of to that containing *A. lacustris*, it would still be necessary to decide whether *A. fluviatilis* is also to be regarded as the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, 1853, notwithstanding that Bourguignat himself designated his *A. cumingianus* as the type species as on this disputed question depends the problem not only of which of the two generic names, *Pseudancylus* Walker, 1921, and *Ancylastrum*, should be used for *A. fluviatilis* if *Ancylus* is used for *A. lacustris*, but also of whether *Ancylastrum* or *Tasmancylus* Iredale, 1926, is to be used for *A. cumingianus* Bourguignat, which belongs to a third genus. It is to be hoped that the International Commission will not fail also to decide this matter at the same time, as reference to the same body of literature is necessary for its study, and it concerns practically the same question, namely, of which genus or genera should *A. fluviatilis* be regarded as the type species.

It is, in my view, clear that the advantages of suspending the strict application of the Rules in the present case would not be so unquestionable as in cases where the technical validity of generic names in general use is found to be doubtful but their change would cause great confusion and their retention none at all—as in *Bithynia* for *B. tentaculata* (Linnaeus), etc., and *Helicella* for *H. itala* (Linnaeus), etc. My view is therefore that the Commission would do well to consider carefully



the weighty arguments against as well as in favour of granting this application before coming to a conclusion about it. It is greatly to be hoped, however, that it will then come to a definite decision, one way or the other, without further delay, that will enable us to know whether we should call the genus containing *A. lacustris* (Linnaeus) *Ancylus* Müller or *Acroloxus* Beck, that containing *A. fluviatilis* *Ancylus* Müller, *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat or *Pseudancylus* Walker, and that containing *A. cumingianus* Bourguignat *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat or *Tasmancylus* Iredale.

**SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON THE PROPOSAL THAT THE GENERIC NAMES "ANCYLUS" MÜLLER (O.F.), 1774, AND "ACROLOXUS" BECK, 1837 (CLASS GASTROPODA) SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY": SUPPORT FOR DR. BENGT HUBENDICK'S RECOMMENDATION THAT THE PLenary POWERS SHOULD BE USED TO VALIDATE THE USE OF THE FORMER OF THE ABOVE NAMES IN ITS ACCUSTOMED SENSE**

By A. E. ELLIS

(Epsom College, Surrey, England)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)240)

(Enclosure to letter dated 5th June 1951)

In my application Z.N.(S.)470 (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2: 119-125) for the addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the names of certain non-marine genera of the Phylum Mollusca, I included a request that there should be added to the *List* (1) the name *Ancylus* Müller (O.F.), 1774 (type species, by selection by Gray (1847): *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller (O.F.), 1774) and (2) the name *Acroloxus* Beck, 1837 (type species, by selection by Herrmannsen (1846): *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758). Since the publication of the foregoing application my attention has been drawn to the fact that, prior to the selection by Gray in 1847 of *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller, 1774, as the type species of *Ancylus* Müller, 1774, Children in 1823 (*Quart. J. Sci.* 15: 231) had selected *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758 (the second of the two nominal species cited by Müller in 1774 under the generic name *Ancylus*) to be the type species of the genus *Ancylus* Müller.

2. Children's action in this matter, which I regret I overlooked, makes it necessary to re-examine this case, since, under a strict application of the *Règles*, it would be necessary to transfer the generic name *Ancylus* Müller from the genus for which it is so well-known to the genus equally well-known under the name *Acroloxus* Beck, 1837. In addition, it would be necessary to find a new term in place of the term "*Ancylus* Lake" to denote the stage in the history of the Baltic Sea at present known by that term by reason of the occurrence of *Ancylus*, as typified by *A. fluviatilis* Müller, in that area during the portion of the Pleistocene concerned.

3. As will immediately be obvious, such changes could not fail to give rise to confusion, affecting, as they would, the nomenclature both of living and fossil forms, and also general geological literature. I understand that on these grounds Dr. Bengt Hubendick of the University of Uppsala has requested the International Commission to prevent this confusion from arising by using its plenary powers to set aside Children's (1823) selection of *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of *Ancylus* Müller, 1774, and itself to designate *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller, 1774, to be the type species of this genus. This is precisely the action which, in my opinion, is required if serious and unnecessary confusion and name-changing is to be avoided in this case. I accordingly desire to support Dr. Hubendick's recommendation that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should use its plenary powers in the manner proposed.

### **NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS**

**VOLUME 2 :** It is hoped shortly to publish Part 12 of this volume, containing the Subject Index and Title Page.



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